

Exhibit #1: 510(k) SUMMARY

This summary of 510(k) safety and effectiveness information is being submitted in accordance with the requirements of SMDA 1990 and 21 CFR § 807.92.

The assigned 510(k) number is: K052693

Submitter:

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- **Contact Person:**

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- **Date Prepared:**

January 15, 2006

Name of the device:

- **Trade/Proprietary Name:** PM-50 Pulse Oximeter

- **Common Name:** Oximeter

- **Classification**

21 CFR 870.2700 Oximeter, Pulse

Class II

21 CFR 870.2710 Ear Oximeter, Pulse

Class II

Legally Marketed Predicate Device:

K001688 Datex-Ohmeda TuffSat 3000 Pulse Oximeter(by Datex-Ohmeda Inc.)

Description:

The PM-50 is a flexible, portable, battery powered Pulse Oximeter. The PM-50 Pulse Oximeter acquires the physiological signals – oxygen saturation (SpO_2) and pulse rate (PR). The signals are converted into digital data and processed, and the SpO_2 and pulse rate values are calculated and displayed on LCD screen.

PM-50 uses a two-wavelength pulsatile system - red and infrared light – to obtain SpO_2 based on the different light absorption of oxygenated and reduced hemoglobin. The light source in the finger sensor emits red and infrared light, which are partially absorbed and modulated by the arterial blood pulsation at the sensor site. The photodetector in finger sensor collects and converts the light into electronic signal which is proportional to the light intensity. The electronic signals are sent to the oximeter and processed by the oximeter's circuitry. Thereafter, the SpO_2 and pulse rate are obtained and indicated on the LCD screen.

Statement of intended Use:

The PM-50 Pulse Oximeter is a non-invasive, spot-check, oxygen saturation and pulse rate monitor. It operates only on battery power using existing PM-50 sensors labeled for patients ranging from neonates to adults.

Comparison of Technological Characteristics:

The PM-50 Pulse Oximeter is substantially equivalent to Datex-Ohmeda TuffSat 3000 Pulse Oximeter. The design, components, energy source of the PM-50 Pulse Oximeter is similar to its predicate device. The system provides a means for interfacing with a patient, collecting parameter specific physiological signals. Then the signals are converted into digital data and processed, and the SpO_2 and pulse rate values are calculated and displayed on LCD screen.

There is only one notable difference between the technical specifications of the PM-50 and the TuffSat 3000. This difference is the Pulse Rate Range and accuracy and SpO_2 saturation accuracy. The Pulse Rate of the PM-50 is 25~254bpm and the accuracy is ± 2 bpm, while the TuffSat is 40~255bpm and the accuracy is ± 2 bpm at 40 to 100 bpm, and $\pm 2\%$ at 100 to 255 bpm; the SpO_2 saturation accuracy for Neonate, between 70%~100%, for PM-50 is ± 3 digits but the TuffSat is ± 2 digits. In this instance, however, the specification of the PM-50 meets with the EN865 standard.

These technological differences do not affect the safety or efficacy of the device. Any

safety issues that may be raised by a software controlled medical device are the same issues already addressed by the predicate device and are addressed in the systems hazard analysis and in the system validation.

Testing:

Laboratory testing was conducted to validate and verify that the PM-50 Pulse Oximeter met all design specifications and was substantially equivalent to the predicate device, Datex-Ohmeda TuffSat 3000 Pulse Oximeter. This testing consisted of all environmental testing identified in the FDA's DCRND November 1993 "Reviewer Guidance Document for Premarket notification Submissions" Draft Guidance Document. Additional testing was performed to demonstrate compliance with the Finally, a hazard analysis of the system and its software was performed and testing was conducted to validate the systems overall operation. The PM-50 Pulse Oximeter has also been tested to assure compliance to the requirements of various published standards, including IEC60601-1, IEC60601-1-2, IEC60601-1-4, EN865, EN475, and ISO14971.

Although the device is neither life supporting nor life sustaining, diagnostic information derived from the use of the device and alarms generated by the device may be critical to the proper management of the patient. So, the areas of risk for this device are the same as other devices in this class, and the following:

- Electrical shock
 - Excessive electrical chassis leakage current can disturb the normal electrophysiology of the heart.
- Misdiagnosis
 - Inadequate design of the signal processing and measurement circuitry or program can lead generation of inaccurate diagnostic data.. If inaccurate diagnostic data are used in managing the patient, the physician may prescribe a course of treatment that places the patient at risk unnecessarily.
 - Inadequate design of the device's software, used to make various measurements, can lead to generation of inaccurate diagnostic data. If inaccurate diagnostic data are used in managing the patient, the physician may prescribe a course of treatment that places the patient at risk unnecessarily.
 - Inadequate design of the systems ability to alert the users through audible and visual indicators, can lead to user mistrust and/or inadequate response to the patient's condition. If an inadequate response to the patient's condition should occur the patient may unnecessarily be placed at risk.

Conclusion:

The conclusions drawn from clinical and laboratory testing of the PM-50 Pulse Oximeter demonstrates that the device is as safe, as effective, and performs as well as or better than the legally marketed predicate device, the Datex-Ohmeda TuffSat 3000 Pulse Oximeter numbered K#001688 (by Datex-Ohmeda Inc.).



MAR 30 2006

Food and Drug Administration
9200 Corporate Boulevard
Rockville MD 20850

Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics Company, Limited
C/O Ms. Susan D. Goldstein-Falk
MDI Consultants, Incorporated
55 Northern Boulevard, Suite 200
Great Neck, New York 11021

Re: K052693
Trade/Device Name: PM-50 Pulse Oximeter
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 870.2700
Regulation Name: Oximeter
Regulatory Class: II
Product Code: DQA
Dated: March 20, 2006
Received: March 21, 2006

Dear Ms. Goldstein-Falk:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to such additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 898. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register.

Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Part 801); good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820); and if applicable, the electronic product radiation control provisions (Sections 531-542 of the Act); 21 CFR 1000-1050.

This letter will allow you to begin marketing your device as described in your Section 510(k) premarket notification. The FDA finding of substantial equivalence of your device to a legally marketed predicate device results in a classification for your device and thus, permits your device to proceed to the market.

If you desire specific advice for your device on our labeling regulation (21 CFR Part 801), please contact the Office of Compliance at (240) 276-0115. Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21CFR Part 807.97). You may obtain other general information on your responsibilities under the Act from the Division of Small Manufacturers, International and Consumer Assistance at its toll-free number (800) 638-2041 or (301) 443-6597 or at its Internet address <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/industry/support/index.html>.

Sincerely yours,



Chiu Lin, Ph.D.

Director

Division of Anesthesiology, General Hospital,
Infection Control and Dental Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and
Radiological Health

Enclosure

Indications for Use

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510(k) Number (if known): K#052693

Device Name: PM-50 Pulse Oximeter

Indications For Use:

The PM-50 Pulse Oximeter is a non-invasive, spot-check, oxygen saturation and pulse rate monitor. It operates only on battery power using existing PM-50 sensors labeled for patients ranging from neonates to adults.

Prescription Use X
(Per 21 CFR 801 Subpart D)

OR

Over-The Counter Use _____
(21 CFR 807 Subpart C)

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE-CONTINUE ON ANOTHER PAGE IF NEEDED)

Concurrence of CDRH, Office of Device Evaluation (ODE)

Amy S. Johnson

Deputy Director, General Hospital
Office of Dental Devices

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